



Kim Reynolds
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Adam Gregg
LT. GOVERNOR

August 10, 2017

The Honorable Donald J. Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Acting Regional Administrator Kathy Fields
FEMA Region VII
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 64114

Dear Mr. President:

Severe weather in Iowa from July 19 through July 23, 2017, produced heavy rains, flash flooding, riverine flooding, damaging winds, tornadoes, and hail. The riverine flooding resulted in significant damage to public infrastructure and private property. Consequently, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Iowa under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207, as implemented by 44 CFR §§ 206.36-206.49.

Given the scope of this disaster, I am requesting activation of the Public Assistance Program and the implementation of a Public Assistance State Managed Disaster operation for the following seven counties: Allamakee, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette and Mitchell.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

During the midsummer months of 2017, unseasonably wet conditions existed across parts of northern Iowa. By the beginning of the month of July, soil moisture content was 5-8 inches above normal in many locations, nearing the 95th percentile in terms of climatological rarity. Beginning on July 19, periods of strong to severe thunderstorms tracked across northeast to north central Iowa producing heavy rains, flash flooding, riverine flooding, damaging winds, tornadoes and hail.

On July 19, a line of thunderstorms moved across northern Iowa during the afternoon and evening hours. Widespread damaging winds of 60-70 mph caused damage to trees, sheds, grain bins, power poles and power lines, resulting in power outages. Along Interstate 35, semis were blown off the road. An EF1 tornado occurred near the city of McGregor. The tornado was on the ground from 6:08 to 6:10 p.m., with estimated peak winds of 110 mph, a path length of 5.7 miles, and a maximum width of 400 yards. Two minor injuries are attributed to this tornado event. The tornado began five miles west of the city of McGregor and dissipated over the Mississippi River. On July 19, and continuing into the morning hours of July 20, another round of thunderstorms produced widespread heavy rains in northeast Iowa.

On July 21, two additional rounds of thunderstorms with heavy rainfall impacted northeast Iowa and continued into the early morning hours of July 22.

Widespread rainfall in northeast Iowa July 21-23 resulted in flash flooding and significant riverine flooding along the Turkey, Volga, Little Wapsipinicon, Wapsipinicon, and Little Cedar rivers. Numerous road washouts and emergency evacuations were reported. These storms and the resulting excessive rainfall caused runoff into these rivers. Moderate flooding occurred along the Little Cedar and Little Wapsipinicon rivers, while major flooding occurred along the Turkey, Volga and Wapsipinicon rivers.

Representative local amounts:

County	Community	Rainfall (inches)	County	Community	24-Hour Rainfall (inches)
Bremer	Sumner	12.00	Buchanan	Aurora	4.52
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	10.00	Clayton	Guttenberg	7.44
Clinton	De Witt	4.44	Dubuque	Dubuque	4.23
Fayette	Fayette	7.67			

In response to the impacts caused by the severe weather and flooding, I issued four State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6. The first proclamation, issued on July 20, 2017, directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, and Winneshiek counties. I issued the second proclamation on July 22, 2017, for Bremer, Buchanan, Clinton, and Johnson counties. The third proclamation on July 24, 2017, covered Chickasaw, Dubuque, Floyd, and Kossuth counties. The fourth proclamation, on Aug. 2, 2017, covered Mitchell County. These governor's emergency proclamations, following requests from local officials, launched the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program in the proclaimed counties. The program offers grants to families whose household's annual income is at 200 percent or less of the federal poverty level. Each qualifying household may receive up to \$5,000 in assistance paying for temporary housing, the replacement of spoiled food, personal property, and home repair services. The Iowa Disaster Case Management Program was also launched. Disaster case management is a time-limited resource and process that involves a partnership between a case manager and a household impacted by a disaster to develop and carry out a disaster recovery plan. Disaster case managers work with households by facilitating resources for unmet recovery needs.

In addition, local damage assessments documented impacts to businesses and residences, many of which sustained major damage or were destroyed. On July 26, after reviewing the preliminary housing assessment information and conducting on-site tours of the affected area, I requested a joint preliminary damage assessment with the Small Business Administration (SBA) of homes and businesses in the city of Sumner (Bremer County), where the most severe impacts were reported. Those assessments occurred on August 1.

On August 3, the SBA designated Bremer County and the contiguous counties of Black Hawk, Buchanan, Butler, Chickasaw, Fayette, and Floyd as eligible to receive federal disaster loans.

The city of Sumner sustained extraordinary, localized impacts to its housing and critical infrastructure from riverine and flash flooding. Some local estimates of rainfall in this area indicated 12-15 inches of rain fell over a period of 30 hours. As much as 80 percent of the city's residences (based on 2010 census numbers indicating 958 total units in Bremer County's census tract 47) sustained flood damage due to the city-wide loss of power, causing sewer backups and sump pump failures. In addition to the flash flooding impacting the city, riverine flooding damaged the city's critical infrastructure bringing the total costs per capita to more than \$500.

By July 24, local officials completed their public infrastructure damage assessment statements and reported them to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Due to the widespread damage that was reported, I directed HSEMD to complete local and state damage assessments of the affected public infrastructure. These assessments began July 25 and concluded July 28. I determined the severity of the damage was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On July 28, the State of Iowa requested from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) joint Public Assistance preliminary damage assessments for eight of the most severely-impacted counties.

All of the counties affected by this severe weather event have been included in at least four presidentially-declared disasters over the past four years, with the exception of Bremer County. During that four-year period, Iowa received eight Presidential Disaster Declarations, which included 84 of the state's 99 counties.

At the conclusion of the joint preliminary damage assessment for Public Assistance, it was determined that seven counties had approximately 925 damaged sites.

Because of these joint preliminary damage assessments, I have determined that the severity of damage in these seven counties is such that federal assistance is needed.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE

The following is a compilation of the additional damage, impacts, and accessibility issues in the affected area and population described in sections 8 and 10 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA form 010-0-13).

Fatalities, Injuries and Evacuations

- On July 19 in the City of Waukon (Allamakee County), a barn was blown down, trapping a person under the debris. That person was located by first responders and extricated from the building and is expected to recover from his injuries.
- On July 21 the Clayton County Sheriff's Office reported the death of a 72-year-old man whose tractor rolled over during debris removal operations following the McGregor tornado.
- On July 22 the Bremer County Emergency Management Agency established a shelter for the elderly and disabled residents of a nursing home that was evacuated due to the flooding.
- On July 23 the Dubuque County Emergency Management Agency evacuated six of the ten total households in the city of Durango, sending residents to a nearby business for shelter.
- On July 23, the Quasqueton Fire Department in Buchanan County pulled the remains of a man from the Wapsipinicon River after his vehicle went off Highway 20 at the Wapsipinicon River Bridge east of Independence on Friday, July 22. The vehicle crossed the median, collided with the guardrail, vaulted off the bridge embankment, and traveled downriver in the fast-moving floodwaters.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- In Fayette County several small medical facilities were closed until flood repairs were complete. People in need of medical assistance had to travel farther from home, adding to the already high cost of health care in the area.
- The Sumner Municipal Light Plant (Bremer County) sustained extraordinary damage to its facility, disrupting the distribution of power to residents. Emergency generators were brought in from a contractor to restore power to the city, however, additional transformers, fuel tanks, and a crane were needed for emergency repairs.
- The City of Sumner's ultraviolet disinfection system in its waste water treatment facility was destroyed. This facility recently upgraded several components to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requirements, totaling more than \$1 million of expenses in the last year.
- In the city of McGregor (Clayton County), sanitary sewer services were shut down for 12 hours. All downtown businesses were closed during this timeframe. Most residents were forced to remain in town due to blocked roadways and were unable to access resources to begin the cleanup process.

Commercial and Transportation

- In Fayette County, 200 secondary roads were closed for repair, impacting emergency and mail services for residents. Not all impacted roads could be barricaded due to the high demand for barricades in the county and surrounding areas.
- In Clayton County, portions of state highways 13 and 76, and U.S. highways 18 and 52 were impassable due to downed power lines and debris, causing lengthy detours for residents.
- In Clayton County, four bridges on private agricultural property created bottlenecks for producers.
- In Bremer County, five culverts were destroyed along secondary roads due to extensive flooding.
- In Buchanan County, Highway C-57 (a minor collector) sustained damage that impeded the flow of commercial traffic.
- Chickasaw County secondary roads sustained over \$370,000 in damage from three bridges, loss of road aggregate, and six destroyed culverts.
- In Chickasaw County, emergency vehicles, buses, and the U.S. Postal Service were not able to perform their missions due to road and bridge washouts.

Residential

- In the city of McGregor (Clayton County), 24 homes sustained major damage or were destroyed from flooding and tornadic winds. Extreme heat and loss of sanitary sewer services expedited the need for emergency sheltering. Thirty-two households are requesting the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program. Case managers estimate that four applicants will also need disaster case management services.
- In the city of Sumner (Bremer County), more than 700 housing units were impacted due to loss of power, causing sewage backup and sump pump flooding in basements, as well as riverine and flash flooding. These housing units make up more than 80 percent of the housing stock in the community. More than 100 households have requested Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program resources, including 17 applicants who require disaster case management services.
- In the city of Sumner, local officials condemned at least five homes, displacing residents who had few local housing options.
- In Allamakee County, several homes and farm outbuildings sustained damage from high winds and flooding. Most of these residents do not live in the floodplain and had not purchased flood insurance coverage. Seven households have requested Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program resources.
- In Fayette County, several homes sustained flood damage, especially in the rural areas near the city of Sumner. Twelve households have requested the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program, including three applicants that require disaster case management services.

Parks

- On Martens Lake, located in the Sweet Marsh Wildlife Management Area (Bremer County), a dike washout occurred due to heavy rainfall. The current damage includes a breach in the dike that is 60 by 40 feet and is releasing water from the 225-acre lake. Impacts to recreational activities are expected, including to boating, fishing, and hunting.
- The Sweet Marsh Wildlife Management Area sustained additional damage to the Ryan and Curve dikes. These dikes were rebuilt in 2016 due to flood damage.
- The City of Sumner's walking trail (Bremer County) was destroyed, causing the asphalt base and the bridge over the creek to be closed indefinitely.
- The Aldo Leopold, Upper Wapsi, and Wapsi Flats wildlife management areas at the time of the damage assessment were still underwater.
- Two trout streams, Grannis Creek and Bloody Run Creek (Clayton County), sustained heavy damage to roads used for trout stocking and handicap angler access. Additional streams have sustained damage and are not accessible at this time.
- Along the Volga River (Fayette County), 23 miles of trail systems are heavily damaged from downed trees and flooding. Erosion along the trail system makes repair work from conventional tractors impossible. The resulting estimated 95 percent decline in camping and equestrian revenue receipts will create an economic impact to the area until repairs can be completed.
- Pikes Peak State Park (Clayton County) reported extensive tree damage from storms and straight-line winds. This includes more than five miles of trail damage and 3,000 downed trees in the north end of the park. It is estimated that 600-800 of those downed trees pose a hazard to people on the trails and their removal could take an entire logging company four weeks to complete.

Economic

- The city of McGregor (Clayton County) reported three collapsed buildings in its historic district. These buildings contained apartment rental units and local businesses. Impacts to revenue and wages lost are still being determined.
- In the city of Clinton (Clinton County), due to extensive flooding, employees of a local pet food manufacturer (Nestle Purina) were stranded temporarily at the job site. Vehicles belonging to the stranded employees sustained significant damage. Before manufacturing operations could resume, plant personnel had to clean, conduct inspections, and install new equipment.
- In the city of Sumner (Bremer County) Thunder Lanes bowling sustained water damage to its main level. More than 18 inches of water covered the wood flooring, impacting business operations and revenues.
- Winzenburg Farms in Sumner lost 30,000 bushels of corn and sustained flood damage to its buildings and farming equipment.
- D&L Antiques in Sumner lost building inventory on its lower level. The building's electrical and utility systems were also damaged.
- Local Sumner businesses, including a T-shirt shop, screen printing company, beauty salon, and dog grooming and landscaping companies, all lost inventory and supplies in floodwaters that reached as high as one foot in the main level of their buildings.

- Two funeral homes in Sumner lost their cabinet inventories, utilities systems, and supplies, forcing them to close their businesses.
- Frey Bridge located on Acorn Road near the Volga River (Fayette County), washed out due to flooding. The secondary roads department estimates repair costs, including required upgrades for codes and standards, will total more than \$1.3 million. These costs are more than the entire five-year secondary roads operating budget for the county.

Education

- Upper Iowa University (Fayette County) sustained \$1.5 million in damage to two dormitories. Both buildings are insured under a commercial flood policy with a \$50,000 per occurrence deductible. The damage to these buildings displaced more than 180 students from their living quarters two weeks before classes are scheduled to begin.

Agriculture

- In Fayette County, flooding caused damage to corn and soybean crops, flattened hayfields and swept away hay bales. Due to the high number of impacted secondary roads, farmers are raising concerns about extensive detours and delays from congestion on the few roads available to them.

Utilities and Telecommunication

- On July 19, the Clayton County Sheriff's Office reported the loss of its 911 and administrative phone lines. Calls were rerouted until services were restored the following day.
- On July 19, Clayton County issued a disaster proclamation detailing the loss of electricity to the 842 residents in the city of McGregor.
- On July 19, 75 percent of the residents in the city of Clermont (Fayette County) lost power due to downed power lines from the storm. Residents remained without power for at least 28 hours, necessitating the opening of shelters for protection from excessive heat.
- Alliant Energy, MidAmerican Energy, and a rural electric cooperative reported more than 27,000 residents were without power due to storm activity.
- On July 22, the city of Sumner's (Bremer County) 2,000 residents lost power due to flooding. The municipal light plant that acted as a power backup also flooded. The city's water system was not operational and a boil order was issued to residents warning that the water may not be safe for consumption.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

Floodwaters and storms left much of the affected area with significant debris, including vegetation, dirt, sand, and other materials (Category A). Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect critical facilities (Category B). Floodwaters caused significant damage to roads and bridges from scouring of the road surface, undercutting of roadbeds, culvert collapses, and bridge washouts (Category C). Flooding and severe storms damaged public utilities (Category D). Floodwaters and severe storms damaged or destroyed several public buildings across the state (Category E). Power loss damaged water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure (Category F). State, county, and municipal parks were impacted (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated eligible Public Assistance damage in the seven counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$402,824
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$932,146
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$3,248,123
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$68,219
E (Buildings)	\$87,000
F (Utilities)	\$1,644,243
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$601,015
Total	\$6,983,570

ROLE OF PRIOR HAZARD MITIGATION EFFORTS

The State of Iowa has emphasized the importance of hazard mitigation planning activities for many years. The State's planning process is driven by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and is synchronized through the coordination and integration of local hazard mitigation planning with the interagency planning of the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The State has an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan through September 2018.

Since 1990, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local entities have been proactive in mitigating the effects of flooding to private and public property, committing nearly \$17.9 million to reduce hazards in the counties included in this request. The most significant mitigation efforts include the acquisition of flood-prone properties, which were then converted into permanent open space in the floodplain. It is estimated that 360 properties acquired through 33 completed projects in these counties could have sustained damage as a result of the most recent flooding and that these property acquisitions resulted in more than \$8.9 million in avoided damage in this most recent flooding event.

Dubuque County and the jurisdictions within the county have committed more than \$262 million toward mitigation efforts, including the acquisition of 103 flood-prone properties at a cost of \$8.7 million through hazard mitigation assistance grants. The City of Dubuque, in partnership with the Iowa Flood Mitigation Program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other agencies, have partnered on mitigation and resiliency initiatives focused on the Bee Branch Watershed, located in the city of Dubuque, to execute a multi-phase, long-term project to protect infrastructure and housing. It is estimated that the improvements already made through the Bee Branch project are responsible for \$11.6 million in avoided losses from this recent flooding. When you factor in the impact of the Bee Branch project, it is estimated that total avoided losses within Dubuque County would have exceeded \$12 million for this event. But for these mitigation efforts, damage in Dubuque County would have exceeded the countywide threshold for Public Assistance, and would have been included in this request for a major disaster declaration.

Within the entire affected area of this event, previous mitigation efforts are estimated to have avoided losses of more than \$20.9 million, an amount that exceeds the current joint preliminary damage assessment total by nearly \$14 million. It is estimated that without the previously mentioned mitigation activities total damage for infrastructure and housing would have exceeded \$27.8 million.

OTHER DISASTERS

Currently, the State of Iowa has 11 open presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance. All of the counties included in this major disaster request are currently included in an open Presidential Disaster Declaration, with more than 1,550 projects and a total obligation estimated at \$605 million. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, 15 State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency were issued. The majority of these proclamations were for severe storms, flooding, straight-line winds, and tornadoes between August 15, 2016, and July 14, 2017.

Lastly, on September 30 and October 31, 2016, two Presidential Disaster Declarations (DR-4281 and DR-4289) were issued as a result of severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding that impacted 18 counties in north central and northeast Iowa. Public Assistance to these 18 counties is estimated at \$33.5 million and includes the seven counties that are part of this request.

STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES PROVIDED

The following describes the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been, or will be, used to alleviate conditions of this disaster as outlined in Section 9 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA Form 010-0-13).

Local Resources

Allamakee

- Secondary roads department crews performed debris removal services.
- First responders rescued a man trapped under debris when his barn collapsed.

Bremer County

- Sandbagging occurred around the Sumner Municipal Light Plant and many other areas in the city of Sumner.
- Opened emergency shelters for displaced residents of a nursing home and other vulnerable citizens.
- Utilized local fire department staff for emergency rescues and the spouses of these staff members for local damage assessment.
- Fire truck pumps were utilized for removing water from the Sumner Municipal Light Plant.

Buchanan County

- Emergency management personnel sandbagged roads in preparation for flooding.
- County conservation staff evacuated campers from parks.

Chickasaw County

- Local personnel assisted homeowners with flooded basements in the city of Fredericksburg.
- Secondary road washouts required road department personnel to detour traffic so emergency repairs could be made.

Clayton County

- Issued flash flood warnings.
- Issued a disaster declaration activating mutual aid agreements for sheltering and generators.
- Local disaster case management staff assisted homeowners in accessing resources for home repair.

Fayette County

- Emergency services staff were deployed for downed power lines and the rescue and transportation to shelters of elderly shut-ins.
- County secondary roads staff exhausted their supply of barricades for road closures.
- Local disaster case management staff assisted homeowners impacted by flooding and high winds.

Nongovernmental Organization Resources

- The Red Cross and Salvation Army set up shelters for approximately 50 people due to power outages in Fayette County.

- St. Mary's Church in McGregor provided an emergency shelter for displaced residents after a tornado in Clayton County.
- The Safeguard Iowa Partnership coordinated donations of bleach and water for Bremer County.
- The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council coordinated cleanup crews for Clinton County.
- The Iowa Helpline offered disaster mental health counseling services.
- Cleanup kits were provided by the First United Methodist Church for the residents of Clinton County.

State Resources

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- From July 19-24, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management activated the State Emergency Operations Center. Department staff continued to coordinate resources and technical assistance through July 28.
- One 8-inch pump and two 4-inch pumps were deployed to the City of Sumner.
- Forty-two-thousand sandbags were deployed to the City of Fairbank.
- One 6-inch pump was deployed to Oxford Junction (Jones County).
- Coordinated activation of the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program for 12 counties in northeast Iowa to make available grants of up to \$5,000 for families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level.
- Conducted one coordination briefing for state agency partners.

Iowa Department of Transportation

- Conducted cleanup of flood-related damage in Bremer County along State Highway 93. Assisted with traffic control until vegetative debris could be cleared from the roadway.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- Provided technical assistance to the City of McGregor on debris removal.
- Provided technical assistance to Bremer County for household hazardous waste removal.

Iowa Department of Human Services

- Activated and administered the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program for counties through the governor's disaster proclamation.
- Activated the Iowa Disaster Case Management Program for counties included in the governor's disaster proclamation to help impacted individuals develop and carry out a disaster recovery plan.

Iowa Department of Public Health

- Provided technical assistance to Bremer County on the parameters and timelines for vaccinations, including the potential need for tetanus shots.

Iowa Economic Development Authority

- Provided technical assistance to the historic downtown area regarding their rebuilding efforts with state tax credits.

ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in the enclosures, particularly Enclosure B1. The Governor's Certification is included in Enclosure B2.

I certify that for this major disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable nonfederal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. The total nonfederal expenditures for the period starting July 19, 2017, and ending July 23, 2017, are expected to exceed \$1.7 million.

I request direct federal assistance for work and services provided to save lives and protect property, to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, and long-term housing and sheltering. Because of the continuing nature of the flooding, it is too early to determine the exact needs. Further, I request Hazard Mitigation funding statewide.

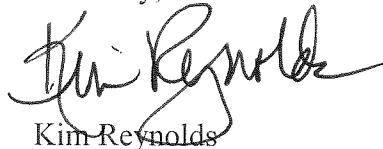
In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Iowa agrees that with respect to direct federal assistance, it will do the following:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the federal government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the nonfederal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-state agreement; and
4. Assist the performing federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b, 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I hereby designate Patrick J. Hall as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Kim Reynolds
Governor, State of Iowa

Enclosures
OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
B: Public Assistance

ENCLOSURE B1 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated requirements for Public Assistance
Under the Stafford Act

CATEGORY

Note: Estimates reflect total eligible costs before any cost sharing.

County (7)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Allamakee	\$153,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,484	\$0	\$186,748
Bremer	\$64,360	\$862,900	\$181,493	\$66,219	\$25,000	\$1,435,000	\$442,990	\$3,077,962
Buchanan	\$11,500	\$7,820	\$74,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,600	\$126,300
Chickasaw	\$24,500	\$16,500	\$410,400	\$0	\$0	\$16,057	\$26,000	\$493,457
Clayton	\$111,000	\$32,926	\$895,350	\$2,000	\$12,000	\$92,053	\$44,425	\$1,189,754
Fayette	\$38,200	\$12,000	\$1,686,500	\$0	\$50,000	\$22,675	\$55,000	\$1,864,375
Mitchell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,974	\$0	\$44,974
Total	\$402,824	\$932,146	\$3,248,123	\$68,219	\$87,000	\$1,644,243	\$601,015	\$6,983,570

ENCLOSURE B2 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, state and local government expenditures and obligations will include the nonfederal share and costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
“Other Assistance” under the Individual and Households Program	\$0	\$0
Other (specify)	\$0	\$0
Total:	\$0	\$0
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$40,282.40	\$60,423.60
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$93,214.60	\$139,821.90
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$324,812.30	\$487,218.45
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$6,821.90	\$10,232.85
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$8,700.00	\$13,050.00
Category F – Utilities	\$164,424.30	\$246,636.45
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$60,101.50	\$90,152.25
Total:	\$698,357.00	\$1,047,535.50
Grand Total:	\$698,357.00	\$1,047,535.50